

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the article from each of the various-sized cans showed that they contained less than the amount declared on the labels.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements in the labels of the respective-sized cans containing the said article, to wit, "Net Contents Two Quarts," "Net Weight [Contents] One Quart," and "Net Weight [Contents] One Pint," as the case might be, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 14, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of the court were entered ordering that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11012. Adulteration and misbranding of caraway seed and coriander seed. U. S. v. 158 Bags of Caraway Seed and 522 Bags of Coriander Seed. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture with respect to the caraway seed and product released under bond. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale with respect to the coriander seed. (F. & D. Nos. 15758, 15759. I. S. Nos. 15553-t, 15554-t. S. Nos. E-3781, E-3782.)

On April 22, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 158 bags of caraway seed and 522 bags of coriander seed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. C. Coriat, from Casablanca, Morocco, entering on or about April 24 and 26, 1919, respectively, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that each was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in the said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that excessive dirt, foreign seeds, and stems had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said caraway seed, and that excessive foreign matter and bored seeds had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the coriander seed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the said articles were imitations of and were offered for sale under the names of other articles.

On October 7, 1922, Julius Loewith, Inc., New York, N. Y., having entered an appearance as claimant for the caraway seed and having consented to the entry of a decree with respect to the same, and no claimant having appeared for the coriander seed, judgment was entered providing for the condemnation and forfeiture of both products, and it was ordered by the court that the caraway seed be released to the claimant therefor upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be exported as an adulterated and misbranded product, and that the coriander seed be sold by the United States marshal, and that the purchaser thereof execute a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be used for technical purposes only, or exported beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11013. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 292 Boxes, 934 Sacks, and 600 Sacks of Prunes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 16353, 16354. S. No. E-3882.)

On June 1, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 292 boxes and 1,534 sacks of prunes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Francisco, Calif., on or about May 8, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Rose Brand Prunes 25 Lbs. Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 17, 1922, Joseph Zweiter, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article be sorted under the supervision of this department, the bad portion destroyed and the good portion delivered to the claimant.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11014. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 100 Tins, et al., of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16466, 16467, 16468, 16607, 16623, 16626. S. Nos. C-3660, C-3661, C-3662, C-3692, C-3693, C-3694.)

On June 26, July 10, and July 12, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 634 cans of chloroform at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in various consignments, between the dates of March 3 and May 27, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform for Anaesthesia."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was turbid and contained chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On September 15, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11015. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 30 Tubs and 49 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 16516, 16779. I. S. Nos. 1503-v, 1504-v, 1505-v, 1506-v, 1510-v, 1511-v, 1512-v, 1513-v, 1612-v, 1613-v, 1614-v. S. Nos. E-4147, E-4167.)

On August 28 and September 11, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 30 tubs and 49 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston and East Boston, Mass., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Deer River Creamery Co., the 30 tubs from Deer River, Minn., on or about August 3, 1922, and the 49 tubs from Duluth, Minn., on or about August 17, 1922, and that it had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water and moisture, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and had been substituted in part for butter, which the said article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, butter.

On September 20, 1922, the cases having been consolidated into one action, and the Alley, Greene & Pipe Co., Boston, Mass., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property and having filed a satisfactory bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*